



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO THE

WEST PENWITH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR 1950

To which is appended

The Annual Report of the Port Medical Officer of Health
to the Penzance (Hayle Division) Port Sanitary Authority.



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WEST PENWITH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

38, Chapel Street,
PENZANCE.

To the Chairman and Members of the
West Penwith Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

As in previous reports it is necessary to lay stress again on the imperative need for the provision of adequate water supplies to as many parishes as possible. The Council's past complacency in allowing the public of so many parts of the district to continue to carry water in pails for quite long distances - a duty which all too often fell to the womenfolk - must be a black mark against them.

In addition, although many Schemes for water supplies have been placed before them there is insufficient realisation that sewerage must follow and also that it is better to spend wisely and give as many of the public as possible reasonable amenities than to pile up a large sum in the bank. The parable of the Talents carries its own warning and the present awakening may have come too late.

I should like however to thank the Members for their interest and the Officers of the other Departments for their ready help. To the Staff of the Department who by virtue of present arrangements have so often to work on their own, my most grateful thanks are due.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

W.K. DUNSCOMBE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

1950.

1.	Civilian Population	...	...	17,740.
2.	Area	...	...	59,792 acres.
3.	Rateable Value	...	...	£58,187.
4.	Product of 1d Rate	...	...	£229. 12. 2d.
5.	No. of Inhabited Houses	...	...	5500.
6.	Comparability Factor	...	...	0.82
7.	Live Births	144 Male.	133 Female.	277 Total.
		Rate per 1,000 Population - 15.6		
8.	Still Births	7 Male.	1 Female.	8 Total.
		Total Rate per 1,000 Total Births - 28.		
9.	Total Deaths	88 Male.	126 Female.	214 Total.
		Rate per 1,000 Population - 12.06		
10.	Infant Deaths	1 Male.	5 Female.	6 Total.
		Rate per 1,000 Live Births - 28.8		
11.	Maternal Deaths	...	...	1.

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1.	-	1.
Tuberculosis - Other Forms	-	1.	1.
Meningococcal Infections	-	1.	1.
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1.	1.
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1.	1.	2.
Cancer of Stomach	3.	2.	5.
Cancer of Lung or Bronchus	3.	-	3.
Cancer of Breast	-	5.	5.
Cancer of Uterus	-	3.	3.
Cancer of other Sites	9.	8.	17.
Leukaemia	1.	-	1.
Diabetes	1.	1.	2.
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	7.	19.	26.
Coronary Disease	8.	18.	26.
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2.	1.	3.
Other Heart Disease	25.	33.	58.
Other Circulatory Disease	2.	6.	8.
Influenza	2.	-	2.
Pneumonia	3.	3.	6.
Bronchitis	3.	2.	5.
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1.	1.
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2.	-	2.
Gastritis, Enteritis, Etc.	2.	-	2.
Nephritis	2.	-	2.
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3.	-	3.
Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	-	1.	1.
Congenital Malformations	-	1.	1.
Other Causes	4.	17.	21.
All other Accidents	3.	1.	4.
Suicide	1.	-	1.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Heart Disease	...	84
Cancer	...	33.
Respiratory Diseases	..	11.
Vascular Lesions of		
Nervous System	...	26.
Other Diseases of		
Circulatory System	...	8.

1. WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) General. The detailed Schedule is given below but in general, owing to the wet summer, supplies were well maintained all over the area, even for those relying solely upon rain water. The only place where difficulty was found was at the eastern end of Marazion where the supply to the Council houses was unsatisfactory at the end of the year, due, perhaps, to a partial blocking in the main. At Hayle also the supply is not sufficient and the more the houses built there the greater the demand. The need for the replacement of old mains in that town has been mentioned several times previously but unfortunately has not been accepted by the Council. Recently, however, it has become so obvious that all are agreed as to the need for something to be done. Now, of course, orders for pipes of the requisite size are subject to a considerable delay and are much dearer so that in this, as in so many other local authority activities, procrastination is the thief of money as well as time.

(b) Relubbus Scheme. No further progress was made with this and it is now overshadowed by the Drift Scheme described below, with the result that through sheer inertia the Council have discarded the utilisation of the best supply in West Cornwall. Seldom can any local authority have been in so potentially favourable a position and yet allowed this to go by. It can hardly be imagined the opportunity will occur twice.

(c) Gwinear-Gwithian. This proposal, which while in the egg ran a good chance of being addled, has actually got to the stage where not only is the agreement with the Camborne Water Company signed but work has started and is progressing well. This project has been incubating some twenty years but it is hoped that other big schemes will not be subject to the same delayed action.

(d) Drift Scheme. This is a joint proposal with the Borough of Penzance and the Urban District of St. Just for the construction of a dam and impounding reservoir on the Newlyn stream. As far as the headworks are concerned it is proposed to manage them through a Joint Committee under Section 93 of the Local Government Act, 1933 with each Authority being represented more or less in accordance with their share of the calculated cost of the dam. A point which even up till March, 1951 had not been settled but to which I have repeatedly drawn attention is that in any such calculation the height of the dam is absolutely fundamental and even the gross cost to each Authority cannot be worked out until this is decided. Any other way is putting the cart before the horse. Once all is settled we can only hope that the building of the dam and the laying of the appropriate mains will be pushed ahead with all speed though unfortunately shortages associated with the re-armament programme may delay matters. In any case it will be essential to see that the construction of the dam and the laying of the mains both in this District and in the Urban District of St. Just proceed at a parallel pace so that immediately the dam is built the mains can be filled.

2. SEWERAGE.

Two major items must be mentioned. (a) St. Buryan and (b) Sennen. In both instances Schemes were prepared by a Consulting Engineer.

(a) St. Buryan. The need for a new and satisfactory plant is accepted by all and it has a special relation to the proposed housing programme for the village where houses are urgently needed. The present overflow goes untreated into a stream and therefore this is not desirable.

(b) Sennen. The proposed Scheme covered both Sennen Churchtown and the Cove, both these areas being almost entirely without proper sewerage though there is a small septic tank at Churchtown, and in the Cove a small sewer, to which certain hatted properties taken over by the Council from the Air Ministry are connected. For the rest of the area the inhabitants have to dispose of their sewage in the best way they can.

Two Schemes both involving sea outfalls were prepared, the principal difference between the two being that Scheme 1 had the outfall inside the breakwater and involved building a big holding tank while Scheme 2 involved

the building of the outfall to the south west, i.e. outside the breakwater. The second Scheme was considered to be cheaper though, of course, it is much more exposed to heavy weather which in that spot can compare with that experienced in almost any area in the British Isles.

In the St. Buryan Scheme an informal Inquiry was held on the 24th September and as there had been an objection by the Sennen Harbour Commissioners to the Sennen Scheme 1, the next day a Public Inquiry. This has since resulted in the rejection of Scheme 1 and the adoption of the second Scheme which may, however, cost rather more than has been anticipated. In addition the Ministry have cut out a long length of unproductive sewer from Sennen Churchtown which, therefore, will not be sewered at present.

It should be remembered that in any consideration of the sewerage of Sennen an adequate water supply is a sine qua non, and the plentiful supply which is required is not yet available.

(c) Long Rock. The unsatisfactory nature of this sea outfall was brought to the Council's notice on several occasions. The sewer has now completely collapsed and is discharging on the beach at about three quarter tide mark which in view of the considerable popularity of this beach is most unsatisfactory. We were fortunate in obtaining the unofficial view of a highly qualified Engineer which was that the Council should abandon the sea outfall and try and arrange with Penzance Borough to pump the sewage to the new Chyandour outfall. The Council at the time did not accept this most excellent advice but having been urged to do so from the Ministry have now agreed and the decision of the Penzance Borough is awaited.

3. HOUSING.

(a) General. This proceeded steadily and a total of 42 Council and 4 Private Enterprise houses were completed though a considerable number were also well under way before the end of the year. The Housing site at Highlanes is progressing well and the inhabitants of Hayle can now begin to see something like the redevelopment of their town. I have on each occasion so far drawn attention to the bad housing conditions in Hayle both in the town proper and on the Towns and given reasonable progress we may be in sight of completely giving up all the requisitioned huts. This would be a material step forward but much more has to be done if the other poor houses in the Town are to be dealt with properly.

One step in the right direction in Hayle was the making of a Slum Clearance Order dealing with certain very dilapidated cottages made of clob. The Inquiry was held on the 4th July, 1950 and it was possible to show the Inspector houses actually being built almost on the other side of the road. The Ministry were in this instance very human and confirmed the Order without modification. Very shortly after the confirmation one house which in outward appearance was the best of the lot partly collapsed, fortunately after the tenants had been rehoused.

(b) Survey. This proceeded steadily throughout the year but not as rapidly as I had hoped owing to the large amount of other work. A schedule of the houses inspected and their classification is given below and the Council's attention is directed to the number in Grade 5. This is even after allowing most generously for the repair of houses which can in any way be made fit.

<u>Grade 1.</u>	<u>Grade 2.</u>	<u>Grade 3.</u>	<u>Grade 4.</u>	<u>Grade 5.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
300.	329.	101.	17.	30.	777.

(c) Housing of Old Persons. The Council, however, must now give consideration to the provision of housing for old people. This means, of course, deciding on a special type of accommodation, usually a bungalow, in view of the need of avoiding steps or stairs as far as possible. This at once limits possible sites, but in addition it must be remembered that old people do not like uprooting and being taken perhaps some distance from the environment which, it may be, they have known all their lives.

It is quite true that in the more rural areas old persons tend to stay as a rule with their families but certainly some provision should be made in

the more urbanised areas, e.g. Madron, Marazion, Crowlas, and especially Hayle. Here the siting of suitable accommodation is particularly important and deserves special consideration.

4. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The general notifications are given at the end of the Report. On the whole the area was reasonably fortunate and there was no major outbreak of disease though the number of notifications of Whooping Cough was well above the usual level. Diphtheria immunisation was proceeded with steadily and by the end of the year it was possible to say that "booster" doses had been given to all the primary school children in the whole area for whom the parents' consent had been obtained. However, the response to diphtheria immunisation in children under five in the Hayle area was not good. This is partly due to the changes of Health Visitors which this area has suffered as any delay in making an appointment is immediately reflected in a lowering in the attendance at Clinics in general.

I do not think that the Members of the Council realise sufficiently that they too, if convinced of its efficiency, should act as disciples in spreading the gospel of the need for immunisation against diphtheria, especially for babies, as once the consent of the parents has been obtained to have their young children immunised it is a great deal easier to get approval for booster doses for school children. As in so many other things it is the first step that counts, and the Councillors can help us very greatly through their own local contacts since, naturally, they are frequently asked for advice and help in other matters.

Tuberculosis. A considerable amount of attention has been given to this disease in this area. I have, however, drawn the Council's attention before to the large number of cases of **non-pulmonary** tuberculosis on the Register. This is a highly unsatisfactory feature as it is quite possible that a considerable number of these cases is due to the consumption of tuberculous milk and is therefore easily prevented if the requisite action at high levels can be taken.

For pulmonary tuberculosis the Housing Management Committee do, to their credit, give a considerable amount of priority in re-housing and provided this enlightened attitude is kept up there is little more that one can ask having regard to the number of other very difficult cases that the Committee have to deal with.

Milk. There is no question that the divorce of the work of the County District Health Departments from milk production has been a blunder. Reasonable efficiency and keenness has been sacrificed to the tidy minds of the administrator and at present can it honestly be said the work is being done better? In one case there seems to have been an improvement, as in the past the County Council have been far too ready to grant T.T. Licences where premises or equipment are not really up to the standard that should have been demanded. Now, the conditions are becoming rather more stringent which is certainly not a bad thing. The proper answer as far as safe milk is concerned is, of course, for the Ministry to make the whole area a "Specified Area" as we have the plant and also now a sufficient number of T.T. herds. It seems, however, almost impossible to overcome the inertia of the various "higher" authorities who have so much to say. One might have thought that the Bodies concerned would be only too anxious to ensure safe milk but the passive and in some instances almost active resistance encountered to any such suggestion is amazing.

5. SANITATION IN SCHOOLS.

As this is a rural area no one can say that this is satisfactory and many schools have exactly the same "amenities" as when they were built seventy or eighty years ago. Very little effort is being made by the County Education Department to improve matters, and what is being done is all too frequently without any consultation with this Council or its Officers. One example of this is that a decision was taken to install a septic tank at a school where water was taken from a well nearly 90 ft deep. The septic tank was placed about 20 yards from the well bore hole and though the effluent was designed to run away from the well it must be obvious that there was some risk to the water supply. In spite of protests the construction of the septic tank was proceeded with. In another case a septic tank and water closets were installed in a

school although it was by no means certain that the water supply was adequate.

A further example was the advice given, presumably by the School Health Department to the Education Committee, to replace privies by pails. This is in fact a retrograde step as the proper disposal of the contents of pail closets requires adequate ground which is not always available, and a very high degree of care in subsequent cleansing of the pails if they are not to be a standing invitation to all the flies in creation. No attempt seems to have been made to consider the use of chemical closets where water closets are not available.

A general complaint is that too frequently there is insufficient water for drinking. Where this cannot be supplied by the District Council a bore hole supply, or filtration of rain or stream water should be considered by the Education Authority and at all events some sort of drive should be shown by those concerned since it can quite confidently be anticipated that the proposed new schools will not all be complete within the next twenty years!

6. ST. MERTH FLOODING.

No progress has been made with this perpetual difficulty and I am afraid that the new Rivers Board which was formed in October may not regard the Hayle river flooding as very important if other more pressing cases are brought to its notice.

Whatever may be the case we cannot continue to allow houses to be flooded each winter without doing anything about it. As an example if only the wood for some distance above and below the bridge at Relubbus were cleared out in the summer it is unlikely that the lower lying houses would be affected in the way they are now.

WATER SUPPLIES. 1950.

Name of Parish.	Estimated Population 1939.	R.V. Dec. 1950. £.	Type of Public Supply.	SAMPLES TAKEN.		RESULTS.	
				Un- treated.	Chlori- nated.	Chlorinated & filtered	Satisfactory. factory.
Sennon.	628.	2,840.	M.S.W.	1.	-	-	1.
St. Levan.	563.	2,318.	S.W.T.	-	-	-	-
St. Buryan.	1,104.	2,641.	S.T.	1.	-	-	1.
Sancreed.	595.	1,806.	W.T.M.	-	-	-	-
Towednack.	278.	610.	W.T.	2.	-	-	1.
Zennor.	255.	709.	W.T.	-	-	-	-
Madron.	1,301.	4,389.	S.M.	1.	-	-	1.
Ludgvan.	2,403.	6,207.	W.S.	2.	1.	-	3.
Paul.	252.	711.	W.T.	-	-	-	-
Marazion.	1,211.	5,024.	M.	-	1.	-	1.
St. Michael's Mount.	46.	395.	M.	-	-	-	-
Gwinear-Gwithian.	1,810.	3,691.	W.T.	-	-	-	-
St. Hilary.	724.	1,558.	W.T.	-	-	-	-
Perranuthnoo.	934.	2,714.	W.T.	-	-	-	-
Hayle.	4,437.	21,199.	M.	-	1.	1.	2.
Morvah.	80.	176.	W.T.	-	-	-	-
St. Feth.	1,004.	2,261.	W.T.	-	-	-	-
M. = Main Supply. S. = Standpipe Supply. T. = Tank Supply. W. = Well Supply.							

WATER SUPPLIES IN AREA.

1950.

There has been some improvement in the Water Supplies of the area during the year and two small schemes to supply some of the villages have been submitted for approval by the Ministry, and one other has been approved. Those have been designed so that the major part of the work will link up with the Major Scheme for the whole area which is now in the course of preparation. They are as follows:-

1. GOLDISTHNEY. The Contract has been let and the work begun in laying the mains through the village of Goldsithney, which will have a standpipe supply until linked up to the Major Scheme.
2. ST. BURYAN. The Ministry approval has been obtained for supplying this village.
3. NANCLDRA. A scheme has been submitted for approval to the Ministry to supply this village.
4. CANOISTOWN. A scheme has been submitted for approval to the Ministry for supplying this village.
5. HAYLE. New automatic pumps have been installed at Nanspusker, Hayle, which should result in more efficiency.
6. LUDGVAN. A scheme for supplying the housing estate at Lowerquarter, Ludgvan, has been put into operation. This will result in the private houses being able to obtain an indoor supply. An extension has been made to the Ludgvan Churchtown standpipe supply whereby the Council school is now supplied.
7. ST. LEVAN. A new supply has been laid to the housing estate by pumping from a well by an electric pump.
8. MARAZION. Extension of the 3" main at one of the higher parts of Marazion has been made and a new chlorinator has been obtained and installed.
9. TRIMETHICK CROSS. A supply has been obtained for the hamlet and a standpipe supply provided.
10. GWINEAR-GWITHIAN. The Camborne Water Company who have the above parishes added to their area of supply have commenced the laying of mains in the Parish and good progress is being made; this will prove a boon to the inhabitants who at present are dependant on private wells and tanks and one public tank at Wall which means that in dry weather a great hardship is imposed.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.
1950.

1. REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

Removal of refuse is carried out by the Local Authority and the whole of the District is covered with the exception of very isolated houses. A new ten cubic feet capacity lorry has been obtained to help in this work.

The controlled tip at Gwithian is still being used and is also utilized by the St. Ives Corporation.

A new controlled tip has been acquired for the disposal of the western area refuse at Trebehor in the Parish of St. Levan. This is now working very satisfactorily.

2. HOUSING.

(i)	Total number of houses inspected for defects under Housing Acts.	777.
(ii)	No. of houses dealt with under Section 9 of the Housing Acts,	
	1936.	2.
(iii)	No. of houses dealt with Under Section 11 of the Housing Acts,	
	1936.	24.
(iv)	Remedy of Defects by Informal Notices.	329.
(v)	Remedy of Defects by Statutory Notices.	2.
(vi)	No. of Overcrowding cases reported during the year.	14.
(vii)	No. of houses dealt with by Clearance.	6.

3. DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

While the duties of structural, lighting and ventilation of these premises is transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the all important duty of Water Supplies and Drainage is still retained by the Public Health Department of the Local Authority, and in this respect many visits are paid and also on any other matters in co-operation with the Officers of the Ministry.

4. INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

The system whereby all animals for human consumption in this area are slaughtered and inspected in the Borough of Penzance is still operative.

Other food rejected as unsound ... 913 lbs.

5. ICE CREAM REGULATIONS.

Sampling was carried out throughout the area. Sixty three samples were taken with the following results:-

Grade 1	...	8.	Grade 2	...	21.
Grade 3	...	23.	Grade 4	...	11.

6. HOUSING SURVEY.

The Housing Survey has been continued by Mr. Dowding, additional Sanitary Inspector. 777 houses have been surveyed and the houses placed in their respective categories as follows:-

Grade 1 - 300. Grade 2 - 329. Grade 3 - 101. Grade 4 - 17. Grade 5 - 30.

7. LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

Life Saving Appliances have been maintained at various parts of the area where bathing takes place. These are inspected from time to time by the officers of the Council.

These are now overhauled each year and repaired or replaced during the winter months ready to be put out in position again by Easter.

8.

Miscellaneous Visits.	...	...	...	1561.
New Drainage Works Inspections.	...	...	...	38.
Drains found defective.	...	...	...	7.
Drains Repaired or Renewed.	...	...	...	20.
Visits re Housing Defects under Public Health Act.	...	...	...	267.
Insufficient or Defective Closets.	...	...	...	3.
Closets Repaired or Renewed.	...	...	...	14.
Visits to Knackers' Yards.	...	...	...	12.
Knackers' Yards Licences and Renewals.	...	...	...	2.
Slaughterman's Licences and Renewals.	...	...	...	6.
Sewage Samples taken by County Council.	...	...	...	2.
Visits re Moveable Dwellings.	...	...	...	17.
Licences Granted or Renewed.	...	...	...	18.
Visits re Dirty and Infested Premises.	...	...	...	6.
Disinfestations.	...	...	...	5.
Visits re Registration of Ice Cream Premises.	...	...	...	8.
Premises Registered for Ice Cream.	...	...	...	8.
Visits re Accumulation or Deposits.	...	...	...	4.
Visits re Water Supplies.	...	...	...	419.
Visits re Sewerage.	...	...	...	214.
Infectious Disease Enquiries.	...	...	...	8.
Visits re Refuse Tips.	...	...	...	57.
Visits re Life Saving Apparatus.	...	...	...	5.
Inspections of Food Stores and Shops.	...	...	...	49.
Inspections of Public Conveniences.	...	...	...	38.
Inspections of Bakehouses.	...	...	...	15.
Inspections of Factories.	...	...	...	27.
Pollution of Rivers Inspections.	...	...	...	4.
Contagious Diseases (Diseased Animals).	...	...	...	1.

9.

No. of Houses Erected by Council during year	...	42.
No. of Houses in Course of Erection by Council		
during year	...	26.
No. of Houses Erected by Private Enterprise during		
year	...	4.
No. of Houses in Course of Erection by Private		
Enterprise during the year	...	10.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
(Corrected Notifications)
1950.

DI SEASE.	PENZANCE.	WEST PENWITH.	ST. IVES.	ST. JUST.
Measles.	4.	11.	212.	-
Scarlet Fever.	7.	13.	7.	4.
Food Poisoning.	-	-	1.	7.
Whooping Cough.	44.	77.	-	30.
Acute Polionyelitis.	2.	3.	1.	-
Diphtheria.	3.	-	9.	-
Meningococcal Infection.	-	-	1.	-
Dysentery.	-	-	3.	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	1.	1.	-
Pneumonia.	-	10.	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	3.	-	-
Pneumatic Chorea.	-	1.	-	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

1950.

Area.	Number of Children who Completed a full Course of Immunisation in 1950.			Number of Children Receiving Refresher Doses.
	<u>Under 5.</u>	<u>5 - 14.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	
Penzance.	170.	38.	208.	487.
St. Ives.	98.	63.	161.	569.
West Penwith.	166.	39.	205.	397.
St. Just.	32.	19.	51.	194.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS - 1970.

	Nos. on Register	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	Over 65	Total.
<u>Penzance.</u>										
	Pul. M.	72.	1.	2.	3.	5.(2)	4.(2)	5.(4)	1.(1)	21.(9)
	Pul. F.	53.	2.	1.(1)	4.	4.(1)	1.			12.(2)
	Non-Pul. M.	5.	1.							1.
	Non-Pul. F.	11.		1.						1.
<u>West Penwith.</u>										
	Pul. M.	57.	1.	1.	4.	2.	5.	1.(1)	2.	16.(1)
	Pul. F.	42.		1.	2.		2.	2.		7.
	Non-Pul. M.	30.	1.	1.				2.		4.
	Non-Pul. F.	22.	1.(1)	1.						2.(1)
<u>St. Just.</u>										
	Pul. M.	30.	2.	1.		3.(1)	1.(1)	2.(1)		9.(3)
	Pul. F.	15.		5.	2.(1)	1.(1)				8.(2)
	Non-Pul. M.	6.								
	Non-Pul. F.	2.								
<u>St. Ives.</u>										
	Pul. M.	34.				1.	4.(1)	1.	2.(2)	8.(3)
	Pul. F.	20.			3.	1.		1.(1)		5.(1)
	Non-Pul. M.	7.	1.							1.
	Non-Pul. F.	5.								
Total Notifications - 95.										
Total Deaths - 22.										

PENZANCE (HAYLE DIVISION) PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY
ANNUAL REPORT OF PORT HEALTH MEDICAL OFFICER AND PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1950

- (1) Source of supply for (a) Port, (b) Shipping. FROM COUNCIL'S MAINS
- (2) Hydrants and hose pipes. YES ON QUAY
What precautions are taken against contamination? COVERED
- (3) No. of water boats and their sanitary condition. NIL

PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS,
1933 and 1945

- (1) Arrangements for dealing with Declaration of Health.
CERTIFICATES FROM MASTERS AND PREVENTION OFFICERS
- (2) Boarding of vessels on arrival. NONE
- (3) Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, information from pilots, Customs Officers, etc.)
- (4) Mooring stations designated under Articles 10. WITHIN THE DOCK
- (5) Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14.
- (6) Experience of working of Article 16.
- (7) What, if any, arrangements have been made for:-
- (a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination. NONE
 - (b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles. SHIPS (AND PERSONS) ARE CLEANSED AND DISINFECTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PORT SANITARY INSPECTOR. CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES ARE DEALT WITH BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE WEST CORNWALL HOSPITAL STERILIZATION DEPT
 - (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the Purposes of the Regulations. NONE
 - (d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small Pox and other infectious diseases. CASES OF PLAGUE, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SMALL POX) ARE SENT TO THE COUNTY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, TRURO
THE ARRANGEMENTS IN REGARD TO SMALL POX ARE AS FOLLOWS:-
INFORM, BY PHONE, DR. JOHNSTONE, SWILLEY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH. (TEL. 4311 PLYMOUTH)
CONTACT DR. PEARSON (M.O.H. PLYMOUTH) ASKING FOR AMBULANCE TO REMOVE SAME (OR IN HIS ABSENCE RING UP PLYMOUTH AMBULANCE BUREAU). THE CASE WILL THEN BE REMOVED BY AMBULANCE TO LISKEARD SMALL POX HOSPITAL.
 - (e) Ambulance transport. AMBULANCE TRANSPORT IS NOW CARRIED OUT AS PART OF THE NEW HEALTH SERVICES AND OPERATES THROUGH THE DISTRICT OR AREA AMBULANCE BUREAU. AN EXCEPTION TO THIS ARRANGEMENT WITH REGARD TO SMALL POX CASES IS MENTIONED UNDER (d) ABOVE, WHERE PLYMOUTH IS THE CENTRE FROM WHICH OPERATES THE PROVISION OF AMBULANCES
 - (f) Supervision of contacts. PORT HEALTH MEDICAL OFFICER
- (8) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examinations of rats for plague. COUNTY PATHOLOGIST
- (9) Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations COUNTY PATHOLOGIST

- (10) Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in patient treatment also as to the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.
AT CLINIC AT WEST CORNWALL HOSPITAL ADVERTISED BY POSTERS IN DOCKS AND URINALS
- (11) Arrangements for the internment of dead. MORTUARY
- (12) A large well built grain store has been erected and this has been rendered rat-proof. This building has been inspected and should prove entirely satisfactory.
- (13) During the year, the Port was visited by two Inspectors from the Ministry and the following report was received dated 18th October, 1950, from the Ministry in respect to same.

Port Health Administration

"I am directed by the Ministry of Health to say that he has received the report of Dr. H.M. Elliott on his recent visit of inspection to the Penzance(Hayle Division)Port Health District, and that he notes with satisfaction that the health services of the port are being efficiently administered"

- (14) Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention.

NONE

Sgd. R.H. HADFIELD

Port Medical Officer

SHIPPING ENTERING PORT OF HAYLE DURING
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1950

<u>Number</u>	<u>Registered Tonnage</u>	<u>Number Inspected</u>		<u>No. reported defective</u>	<u>No. defects remedied</u>	<u>No. of Vessels reported as having had infectious diseases on board during voyage</u>
		<u>By M.O.H.</u>	<u>By San. Insp</u>			
<u>Foreign</u>						
Steamers.	183	1	1	None	-	None
Motors.	485	1	1			
Sailing.						
Fishing.						
<u>Total</u>						
Foreign	668					
<u>Coastwise</u>						
Steamers.	19,422	10	14	3	3	None
Motor	64,814	21	32	None	-	None
Sailing						
Fishing						
<u>Total</u>						
Coastwise	84,236	33	48			
<u>Total Foreign & Coastwise</u>						
Total Foreign & Coastwise	84,904					

